MACMAHON'S GOVERNMENT HOPEFUL OF A LEGIS-LATIVE MAJORITY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] Paris, Dec. 2, 1875.

The MacMahon Ministry expect to obtain a large legislative majority at the general election for members of the Assembly.

THE STEAMSHIP AMERIQUE.

THE DISABLED VESSEL SIGHTED OFF SCILLY. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] LONDON, Dec. 2, 1875.

The French Transatlantic steamship Amérique, Captain Pouzolz, from New York for Havre, has been seen off Scilly.

HER YOYAGE.

The Amérique sailed from New York for Havre on the 13th of November. She was fallen in with on the 21st ult. in latitude 49 deg. north, longitude 20 deg. west, with main shaft broken. Thirteen cabin passengers and the mails were taken off by the steamship China, from Boston, and landed at Queenstown. The Amérique proceeded under sail.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

WHY THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT REFUSED TO PURCHASE THE SHARES-FEAR OF A WAR WITH GERMANY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD BY CABLE.] Paris, Dec. 2, 1875.

Due Décazes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, states that the reason why the government refused to purchase the Suez Canal shares when the property was tendered for sale to the Ministry was that MacMahon's Cabinet feared a war with Germany.

HERZEGOVINA.

& TURKISH GARRISON SAID TO HAVE SURREN-DERED TO THE INSURGENTS.

VIENNA, Dec. 2, 1875. the Neue Freie Presse, of this city, has received a special telegram from a Sclavonian correspondent to the effect that the Turkish garrison of Goransko, consisting of two battalions, have surrendered to the insurgents unconditionally.

They were, in all probability, starved out.

THE PORTE PROTESTS AGAINST MONTENEGRIN BELLIGERENCY-THE GREAT POWERS SUPPORT THE SULTAN'S POSITION.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1875. The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon publishes a special telegram from Berlin, in which it is stated Turkey has energetically protested to Montenegro against the Montenegrins taking part in the Herzegovinian insurrection and that the great Powers support the pro-

CENTRAL ASIA.

NATIVE ORGANIZATION AND OPPOSITION TO THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE-MUSCOVITE ASSAULT OF THE POSITION-THE ENEMIES OF THE CZAR DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1875. A Reuter telegram, dated Kholend, November 30, gays, not withstanding their recent defeat at Namanghan, the Kiptschaks assembled on the left banks of the Narin and Syr-Daria rivers in large numbers.

Their headquarters were at Balvktschi, where they had concentrated to the number of 20,000.

BUSSIAN ASSAULT AND A SEVERE DEPEAT OF THE

The Russians, under General Skobeleff, attacked the town on November 24.

The Kiptschaks were defeated, with immense loss. The Russian troops, after their victory, returned to

Namanghan.

It is believed that security is re-established on the right bank of the Syr-Daria.

THE QUESTION OF THE EAST.

RUSSO-GERMAN IMPERIALIST ACCORD RELATIVE TO THE CASE OF THE "SICK MAN." LONDON, Dec. 3-4.30 A. M

A special despatch from Berlin to the Morning Post gava it is reported that conferences between Bismarck, Gortschakoff and the Austrian Ambassador have shown that the three Powers they represent are in perfect harmony on the Eastern question.

EAST AFRICA.

MCYPTIAN ARMY ACTION-TERRITORIAL SEIZ-URES.

The Egyptian troops have occupied the districts of Juba and Kismayo, disarmed the Zanzibar forces there and hoisted the Turkish flag.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

BOMBAT, Dec. 2, 1875. The Prince of Wales and spite have arrived at Kandy

THE AMERICAN CENTENNIAL

GERMAN PARLIAMENTIARY ENCOURAGEMENT TO NATIONAL EXHIBITORS.

Bunns, Dec. 2, 1875. The federal council has passed a resolution adding 200,000 marks to the sum already allotted to facilitate and promote the display of German products at the Philadeiphia Exhibition.

LONDON 'CHANGE.

A GLOOMY "SETTLING DAY"-SIX FAILURES.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1875.

Yesterday was "settling day"-the last day of the regular semi-monthly account—at the Stock Exchange. A NUMBER OF PAILURES—SONE WITH HEAVY LIABILITIES. There were rather more failures than usual The largest was Braggiotti Brothers, stock and share

brokers, of No. 2 Cushion court, Old Broad street. Their liabilities are estimated at \$350,000.

There were also five other failures of lesser im-

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 2, 1875.

The weather to-day in this vicinity is cold and snowy.

VENEZUELA.

SP. THOMAS, Nov. 10, 1875. The German war steamer Augusta returned yesterday from Laguayra, Venezuela, and reports everything Nothing new about the Dutch imbroglio. The matter nems at present in state quo.

PORTO RICO.

ST. THOMAS, NOV. 10, 1875. Everything is quiet in Porto Bico.

SPAIN.

CABINET RESOLUTION FOR THE STAMPING OUT OF CARLISM.

MADRID, Dec. 2, 1875. A Cabinet council has decided upon the formation of two armies of five divisions each; one in Navarre, to be commanded by General Martinez Campos, and the other in the Basque provinces, to be commanded by

General Quesada. The generals will shortly leave for their respective

MINISTERIAL CHANGES-BEORGANIZATION OF THE

CABINET. MADRID, Dec. 2, 1875.

The changes in the Cabinet went into effect to-day. THE NEW MINISTRY.

The following Ministers took the oath of office before Canovas del Castillo as President of the Ministeria

Callderon Collantes as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Martin Herrera as Minister of Justice.

Senor Toreno as Minister of Public Works. The other heads of departments remain unchanged. Collantes was offered the mission to Rome, but declined it, being unable to leave the city on account of domestic affairs. He was then transferred from the Ministry or Justice to that of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875. There is no doubt at all that all the rumers of disagreements in the Cabinet are totally false. The relations between all the members of the Cabinet and the President were never more harmonious and cordia than now. There is no disagreement on any question. either between the ministers themselves or between them and the President, and there is the best authority for saying that all the Cabinet are united upon the Cuban question and entirely agree with the views which the President will express in his message on that sub Those views, it is now said, will not be as extreme as rumors have asserted. Th Message, it is reported by members of Congress in the confidence of the President, will not advise or propose either recognition or the granting of belligerent rights to the Cubans. It will, however, very plainly state the grievances of the United States and of American citizens at the hands of the Spaniards in Cuba, and will announce firmly that these wrongs must not only be remedied but must entirely cease for the future; and it is believed that the President will inform Congress that he has addressed a note to the Spanish government taking this ground in decided words and giving notice to Spain that if after the lapse of a specified period, probably five or six months, affairs in Cuba are not so managed by the Spanish authorities as to prevent wrongs and loss to American citizens, and t give prompt and satisfactory relief where wrong may be done, in that case and at the expiration of such given period, this government will be constrained to adopt peremptory and effective measures for the pro-In doing this Spain will be told there will be no inten tion, on the part of the United States, to rob her of Caba, or to interfere with Spain's manageement of her colony. But that Spain must blame only herself for what may happen if she neglects to treat American citizens justly or rejects or puts off our just demands, and that, as she assumes over Cuba the rights of a sovereign, she cannot be allowed any longer by us to evade the proper responsibilities of a sovereign power to its friendly neighbors. If she is too weak to protect us we must protect ourselves.

It is positively asserted that the Cabinet are unaninously agreed to this declaration of policy, and it is said by Congressmen who are intimate at the White House that the recent naval preparations have been with a view to impress the Madrid government with the fact that this government is in earnest, and not with any idea that a war can grow out of the announce-

ment to be made to Spain. In regard to the whiskey prosecutions in St. Louis there is the best reason to believe that Secretary Bristow and the President are entirely in harmony and that Mr. Bristow will use every effort to bring all guilty persons to punishment, and feels that he has the Presi dent's full countenance and support in the matter. General Babcock will not, it is said, leave the President, but if he should be indicted he will be tried at once. The President does not mean to part with General Babcock unless he is found to have been guilty, but he does not mean in any way to shield him, and has so signified to Secretary Bristow. The telegrams lately published relating to General Babcock were known here as much as two months ago and were not, therefore, a surprise to the officers of the Treasury Department. It is said that there are yet others which have not been pub-

GENERAL BABCOCE DEMANDS A COURT OF IN

QUIRY. General Babcock to-day addressed the following letter to the President :-

ter to the President:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1875.

Size—On the 29th ult. in the trial of W. O. Avery, before the United States Court at St. Louis, Mo., one of the prosecuting attorneys, Hon. J. H. Henderson, introduced certain telegrams, alleged to have been sent by me to Messis. McDonaid and Joyce, recently convicted of complicity in the whiskey frauds, and is reported in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat as having used the following language:—[Here follows the language of Mr. Henderson, heretofore published, to the effect that he intended to prove that General Babcock was in the Ring.] Upon being informed of this charge I telegraphed to D. P. Dyer, United States District Attorney at St. Louis, on the 30th ult., as follows:—

I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I

I am absolutely innocent, and every telegram which I sent will appear perfectly innocent the moment I can be heard. I demand a hearing before the Court. When can I testify:

And received upon the same day the following tele-The evidence in the Avery case is closed. The next case is closed. The next case is robving the question of conspiracy is set for the 15th of December.

DAVID P. DYER, District Attorney.

December.

David P. Dyer, District Attorney.

The opportunity of answer the charges contained in the above speech has been thus denied me, and being left without any opportunity to vindicate myself, I respectfully demand a Court of Inquiry, and request that an immediate investigation be ordered.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Colonel of Engineers, United States Army.

SENATOR PERRY'S CONNECTION WITH THE RE-SUMPTION BILL.

Senator Ferry was not chairman of the committee of the Senate last winter which drew up the Resumption bill. He wishes to explain that he was misunderstood on this point in the interview accorded your correspon dent last week. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, was the presiding officer of the committee, but Senator Ferry was a hard-working member thereof and gave the chair man all the help be could in getting at a definite result in obedience to the spirit of the resolution under which

the committee was in deliberation. THE AFFAIRS OF THE SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE-THE WITHOWSKI AND SUGG FORT

The investigation into the affairs of the Second Comptroller's office in the Treasury Department, set afoot by the complaints about the facility with which the Wit kowski and Sugg Fort fraudulent claims went through that office and were allowed and paid, is in progress with closed doors, but enough has transpired to show that the Deputy Comptroller and the Chief Clerk of the office will incur the censure of the committee. It seems that the Comptroller was absent when the claim was received from the Third Auditor's office, and that his place was filled by the Deputy Comptroller, who signed the papers, relying upon the examination given the claim by the Chief Clerk, an old and experienced official. This cierk is not suspected of any dishonesty in passing the claim, but is believed to have relaxed the usual closeness of his scrutiny of such papers, and

to have carelessly certified to their correcta SECRETARY CHANDLER'S DIFFICULTY-WANTED, AN INDIAN COMMISSIONER-THE COMING WAR

There have been a great number of applications to Secretary Chandler for the office of Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and the applicants generally promise abundant recommendations from members of Congress and are usually men in poor circumstances. It is said that Mr. Chandler holds that a man who applies for this office is, on the face of it, unfit, because the salary is very moderate, the responsibility and labor severe and there are no chances of making money honestly. Mr. Chandler is still slowly weeding out his department and is very anxious to find a competent and trustworthy man for Superintendent of ludian Affairs. When he sets this office March 31, 1876.

filled he means to begin a formal attack on the Indian Ring and intends to make clean work of it. The report prevails to-day that Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, has been tendered the office of Commis-

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

firmed it appears to have a good foundation.

stoner of Indian Affairs. Though not officially con-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875. THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ON THE TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS-THE POWER

OF THE STATE TO IMPOSE TAXES-THE NEW YORK TAX COMMISSIONERS AND THE BANKS. The following is an extract from that portion of the eport of the Comptroller of the Currency referring to the taxation of national banks:-

the taxation of national banks:—
The Comptroller, in September last, issued a circular addressed to the national banks requesting returns of State taxation for the years 1874 and 1875. The assessment for 1875 had not generally been made at that time, and the returns for that year were therefore meagre. The number of banks in operation during the year 1874 was 1,970, forty-one of which paid no State taxes, because they were organized after the assessment for the year had been made, and thirty-six banks failed to reply. The aggregate returns made to the Treasurer of 1874 were classified by States. A table is prepared which gives the amount of United States and State taxes and the rate of taxation in every State of the Union for that year. Similar tables are given for 1867 and 1869, from which it appears that the national banks of the State of New York pay the bighest bank taxes of any of the Eastern or Middle States.

An estimate of the total taxation of the national

An estimate of the total taxation of the national banks for the ten years ending in 1875 has been made, and a table of the results is given in the report. The Comptroller has heretofore in his reports called the attention of Congress to the fact that, while the national banks are subject to a tax upon their entire capital, which can be easily ascertained from their books and reports, and not infrequently upon the market value of their shares, other corporations, the amount of whose shares can be as readily obtained by appropriate legislation, are assessed at one-half of their value, while private firms and individuals are almost wholly exempt from

bearing their share of the burden. Letters recently received by the Comptroller from the presidents of two principal banks, one in the East and the other in the West, refer to this greatest of all economical subjects in such plain terms that he cannot forbear calling the attention of Congress to their suggestions :-

such plain terms that he cannot forbear calling the attention of Congress to their suggestions:—

Many of the shareholders of the national banks depend for their income chiefly upon the earnings of these institutions, and it does not seem just that these thousands of shareholders should by any construction of law be compelled to pay an undue proportion of tax. It is submitted that the law as now interpreted by the different State courts and by assessors and collectors is neither equitable nor honest. A national bank in one of the Eastern cities recently refused to pay its taxes on the ground that the shares of the neighboring State bank were assessed at no greater value than its own, though worth several times as much.

The Court is understood to have held that the bank had no right to complain, since its shares were not taxed above their value, and that it was not for it to consider whether the shares of other banks of much greater value were taxed at the same rate. The Tax Commissioners of New York city propose to tax the banks of that city, national and State, not only upon the full par value of their shares, but on the total amount of their surplus, without any allowance or abatement. In consequence of this purpose a committee, composed of officers of the five principal banks in that city, was appointed to confer with the Commissioners. The law of Now York provites, in substance, that so much of the property of individual stockholders as is held by them in bank stock is hable to be taxed for the value of the shares, and a penalty is prescribed if any bank allows the transfer of shares after the tax has become due and before it is paid. The banks in New York city, in order to avoid annovance and vexatious suits, have for several years paid the tax (about three per cent annually) to the city direct, instead of leaving it for the stockholders to pay, and the Chairman of the commistee, either for a decision by the State court of last resort or for appeal to the

munication, writes as follows:—

The Tax Commissioners refuse to allow time, either for a decision by the State court of last resort or for appeal to the Legislature for redress. They take the ground that as they must be governed by what the courts say is the law, and as the courts have spoken, they must act, and act before the last of January, 1876. We reply substantishly as follows:—

Prost—We speak for national banks, and say they owe their existence to the laws of Congress, and not to the Legislature of New York. Congress expressly exempts the surplus of national banks from taxation for whe and obvious reasons. It desires to build up strong instead of weak banks for the safety and benefit of the public, no less than for the forther safety and benefit of the public, no less than for the profit and advantage of the stockholders. On the other hand, if local taxation is to be exercised without any restriction on the part of the United States, then national banks substituted, with the concentrant profits of banks, now beld as a surplus fund, the existing profits of banks, now beld as a surplus fund, the existing ject to an additional tax of three per cent, that fund will be divided among the shareholders, for the simple reason that no bank could afford to carry it.

**Second—The Construction of the State laws by the Tax

profits of banks, now held as a surplus fluid are to be subject to an additional tax of three per cent, that fund will be divided among the shareholders, for the simple reason that no bank could afford to carry it.

Second—The construction of the State laws by the Tax Commissioners seems to the committee thaound, for the law says the tax is to be levied on the value of the shares; not the market value or intrinsic value, but "value," and the practice beretofore has been in accordance with law. On the supposition that, without any qualifying word, "par" was understood, the tax has been laid accordingly. Again, the rule of taxation as adopted by the Tax Commissioners has been a practical yiolation of the United States haw which asys the capital of banks shall not be taxed at a higher rate than is assessed on other personal property, whereas the city (not the country) has taxed the shares at \$100 each, if that were the par, while other roal and personal property as accepted to the state of the country bas taxed the shares at \$100 each, if that were the par, while other roal and personal property as accepting to the would be taxed on \$120,000. This is unjust, oppressive and ought to be illegal. Third—But we claim that the State has no right whatever to tax national banks, excepting to the extent such right is explicitly granted by the United States law. This principle is made quite emphatic by the United States is. This principle is made quite emphatic by the United States is. This principle is made quite emphatic to the first of the property and the principle of the property of the transfer of the part of the principle of the property of the principle of the property of the property and the principle of the property of the property of the principle of the property of the property of the property and the property of the proper

in the recent dectaion of case No. 2074, the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo against Peter C. Dearing, in relation to usury. In that case, under the third head, the Court says.—

"The national banks were brought into existence by the government for its own good. The national government has exclusive control over thom. No State has any against the national will. In regard to the banks, as in regard to all institutions of nationals creation, the States have no power by taxation or otherwise to retard, impede, burden or in any manner control." institutions of national creation, the States have no power by a ministrum of control. The second of the Western Bank in his latter says the greatest wrong now existing under our National Currency act is that of taxation, the great lack of uniformity in assessing values varying from less than twenty-five per cest of actual value to full value and surplus. Section 5,219, Revised Statutes, clearly intended by one of its restrictions to provide against excessive tax on national bank shares; but it practically fails to protect us because other moneyed capital is not assessed at one-half the value, while in many instances (our own as one) the full value is assessed. We are powerless to raise the assessments of others, though unequal. Ours being actual value, cannot be sworn down. It is not subject to the capito of local assessors, who gain popularity by the inequality they make as against all corporase capital—national banks in particular. If this section could be amended so as to read (tenth line of section 5,219), "assessed upon other personal and real property in the hands of individual citients of such State our principal other moneyed capital is in rail-road shares, which are not taxed. They pay a small percentage on their earnings, not end-half per cent on the capital, actual or nominal. The section referred to provides that the real property of the unitional banks shall be subject to taxasion to the same extent for State, county or minicipal purposes as other real property, and it is not probable that it was the intention to impose upon the shares of the national banks at ax greater than that throod upon the shares of other corporations.

SELECTIONS FOR THE OPENING CEREMONIES OF THE CENTENNIAL.

The Centennial Committee on the Opening Cere-monies have selected as orator William M. Evarts, H. W. Longfellow as poet and a grandson of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, as reader of the American Declaration of Independence.

EVENING WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—7:30 P. M. Probabilities

For Friday in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States northeast winds, warmer, cloudy and rainy weather and stationary or rising barometer. For the West Gulf States stationary or falling bar-

ometer, southeast winds, warmer, cloudy weather and possibly light rain, followed by a "norther" in Western

Texas Friday night. For Tennessee and the Ohio Vailey, the upper lake region, the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, warmer, cloudy weather and possibly light rain or snow, followed in Minnesota by cold northwest winds

and rising barometer. For the lower Lakes and Middle States stationary followed by failing barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For New England rising barometer, stationary temperatures, northerly winds and clear weather.

The upper Obte will continue to fall and the lower Mississippi to rise. Cautionary signals will be discontined on the lakes

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY. THE WEATHER TESTERDAY. The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmscy, Henalio Building — 1874, 1875. 3.A. M. 82 13 3:30 P. M. 46 28 6.A. M. 31 12 6 P. M. 43 26 9.A. M. 42 22 12 M. 40 21 42 M. 40 21 Average temperature yesterday. 36 24 12 M. 40 21 Average temperature for corresponding date last year. 55%

A MURDERER RESPITED.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1875. Brinkley, the wife murderer, was respited to-day till

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Randall's Strength Still Waxing Stronger.

CONFERENCE OF THE CANDIDATES

Tammany's Corrupt Friendship Ruining Kerr's Chances.

COX'S COMPLIMENTARY VOTE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875. The great triangular contest for the Speakership has thrust aside, for the present, at least, with the rank and file of the crowd in Washington, the graver ques tion of the rumored complications with Spain, which has made the air of the national capital so warlike for the past few weeks. The crowd at the hotels has diminished somewhat in the number of office-seekers, whose hopes of place have vanished with the drawing of the lines to a specified few. But the Congressmen are coming in by every train, particularly the demois needed earlier and more urgently on account of the issue involved in the question of the Speakership. Of the 292 Representatives there are in town to night about 180, and of these about 125 belong to the mocratic side of the House.

ORGANIZATION OF THE DEMOCRATIC GAUGUS. In the absence of a Congressional Democratic Comnittee, the last body of that kind having gone out o office with the Forty-third Congress, the organization of the democratic caucus, at which the Speakership is to be settled next Saturday, was assumed by the three candidates for Speaker, viz.:-Messrs, Randall, Kerr and Cox, who assembled in conference this afternoon. The meeting of the three rivals was a very courteous and goodhumored affair and was held in private. Anything like coolness was at once dissipated by the genial Sunset in which he said that as this august assemblage, representative of the wisdom of the democratic party of the United States, had for its object the election to the Speakership of no less a personage than the S. Cox, of New York, he prepared to give it all the assistance power. (Laughter). This sally oiled the wheel, and a brief deliberation resulted in the selection of I. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi, for chairman of the caucus. It was then agreed that each candidate should appoint a teller and a secretary and that the chairman should appoint a committee of three to whom all resolutions introduced in the caucus should be referred without debate. The effect of this last measure will be to prevent acrimony on the floor of the

BANDALL'S STRENGTH GROWING The nomination of Randall is looked upon as a fore gone conclusion. He not only holds all the strength which he did at the close of the exciting canvass last night, but several additional votes were pledged to him to-day and during the course of this evening. The very lowest of his vote on the first ballot is eighty-five. and there are stragglers enough in the delegations not yet canvassed to assure him of not merely enough to cominate him, but of a handsome majority on the first has so large a following of personal friends, anxious

to do him honor, that he will be tendered a large com-

plimentary vote on the first ballot, Kerr's chances have not been strengthened by the INDECENT ACTION OF THE TAMMANT MEN in coming here with money to help his canvass, the use of such unlawful means looking like corruption and bribery and reflecting seriously upon the innocent object of their attentions. The desperate character of the Tammany movement in aid of Kerr is seen in the transfer of so many tools of Kelly and Wickham from the City Hall to the lobbles of the Washington hotels. The deliberate determination of Tammany to secure the Presidential nomination for somebody within its ranks or within its control is also the reason why some of the Southern Representatives still hold aloof from Randall, notwithstanding the bargain proposed the other night, to give the clerkship to that section, for it seems that ex-Senator Gwin, of California, six months ago made a tour of the South in the interest of Kelly & Co., to pledge votes for Kerr, to make it a certainty that the Speakership would not come further East than Indiana, and militate against the Tammany scheme for nominating the next democratic candidate for Presi

KERE'S HISPORTUNE. It is a significant fact that money has been used or tion, Thus, the North Carolina delegation held a meeting this afternoon and decided unanimously to go for for Randall, making three votes for him in that delega tion. Governor Throckmorton is authority for saying that the Texan delegation is a unit for Randall, which is a plump vote of seven for him. The other Southern States known to be golid for him are Arkansas and Mississippi. Louisiana is in doubt, but leans strongly in the same direc

tion. lies in Indiana, Illinois, Tennessee, Georgia, Missouri and New York. He claims at least one-half of the New York delegation. The closest ciphering on his behalf in the whole number of democrats in the caucus gives him a total of only eighty-two votes. The discovery of this weakness greatly discouraged the Kerr movemen this evening, and encouraged many to think that Cox's complimentary vote might be next to the vote for Randall. The Clerkship looks as if it would go to A. D. Banks, whose chances slowly but surely strengthen with those of Randall Indeed there is little reason to doubt the success of "the slate" made up the other night viz :- For Speaker, Samuel J. Randell, of Pennsylvania (the East); for Clerk, A. D. Banks, of Mississippi (the South); for Sergeant-at-Arms, John G. Thompson, of

Ohio (the West). There was some DESULTORY POOL SELLING again this evening at the Imperial Hotel. Randail opened the favorite at 20 against 15 for the field, and some nine pools were sold in this proportion, when a rumor got affont that the Southern delegations were weakening on Randall, and some sales were made at an average of 30 for the field to 20 for Randall, but toward the close of the dealings he again went to the front and sold even against the field. About a dozon pools were sold on the Cierkship at an average of 20 for Banks against 16 for the field, the field comprising at least half a dozen

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE SPEAKER-SHIP.

The colossal proportions of the joke of Hendricks being in favor of Kerr for Speaker begin to be appreciated in Washington — Indianapolis Journal (rep.)
It is decidedly the fact that Mr. Randall appears to have the inside track in the race for the Speakership. -Philadelphia Bulletin (rep.)

If there are not enough democratic votes to elect him we hope that he may receive some direct, practical assistance from the republican side of the House.— Philadelphia Builetin | rep. | It we must have a democratic Speaker we should at

least take good care that he is not a rag money advocate and a free trader. - Philadelphia Bulletia (rep.) Randall is getting the upper hold of the Speakership - Cincinnati Pimes (rep.)

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times suggests that Goldsmith had a prescient eye to this mob of democratic candidates for the Speakership when he wrote:-Both mongrei, puppy, whelp and bound

Shakespeare, now, was excusable for his gentle carand he is even deprecatory in his remark :-

Wordsworth, on the other hand, becomes actually complimentary when he says, -One impulse from a vernal Wood May teach you more of man, Of moral evil and of good, Than all the sages can.

Ships are but boards, Saylers but men; there be land rats and water rats, land thieves and water thieves.

And Fernandy could certainly teach all this if he wanted to. But Wordsworth, too, had his likes and

dislikes. His sympathies were evidently with New York, and he goes for the Cleveland candidate in a ruel fashion, speaking of those

Who, doomed to go in company with Payne, And fear and bloodshed, miserable train

The Southern candidate is dismissed by Pope with no contemptuous remark :--So shall be Walk-or die.

The true American machine poet, however, nit the mark when he ground out :--

If the Capitol you'd keep from scandal, Elect the sound and upright Randall.

Mr. Randall is widely respected for his high personal ntegrity. In all his long and trying public career at arrisburg and Washington he has borne himself so uprightly that not a suspicion exists of his having ever taken a bribe. He is pure, able, brave and patriotic, and nothing but good can come of his election to the Speakership. We are happy that there is no doubt of his election. - Philadelphia Item (dem.)

The idea that Governor Hendricks is moved deeply to secure the Speakership for Kerr is rather refreshing to those who know the true inwardness of the Governor's

feelings,—Indianapolis Journal (rep.)

Naturally Mr. Randall is a modest man, of a retiring disposition, and it is probable he would never have en a candidate for Speaker but for the memorable and protracted parliamentary struggle in the House over the Civil Rights bill. He led the democratic minority in that fight and displayed such a remarkable knowledge of parliamentary tactics that even Speaker Blaine was surprised. - Washington Correspondence ("Mac") Boston Globe (rep.)

Randali is a shrewd and experienced politician as well as an able parliamentarian, and therein he has the advantage of his only really formidable opponent, Mr. Kerr.—Washington Correspondence Boston Globe (rep.) The Pennsylvania delegation had a meeting to-day,

all the members being present but two, who are not in the city. Senator Wallace was also present. It was resolved that the unanimous, hearty and scalous support of the delegation should be given to Mr. Randall, and Mr. Wallace, in a speech, urged unremitting dill gence in pressing the claims of their candidate, which was received with unmixed tavor. - Washington Special Philadelphia Times (ind.)

Mr. Randall's Pennsylvania colleagues of his own party will sustain him to a man, while his very record on hard money will give him nearly all the democratic votes of the South, and will break off from Mr. Kerr the inflation votes of the West .- Philadelphia Record

the action of the Pennsylvania delegation, which expressed itself as a unit for him. - Washington (Dec. 1) Special New York Commercial.

The Ohio delocation will divide on Cov and Randall but the vote for Cox will be only complimentary, and on the second or third ballot will be pretty certain to be cast for Randall. Louisiana is counted certain for Randall.-Washington Correspondence New York Consmercial (rep.) The friends of Governor Tilden, it is well known in

New York, are urging Kerr as the man for Speaker.

Tilden's friendship for Kerr has brought out a counter

irritant, and a strong opposition made up by New Yorkers is found here at work against Kerr .- Washington Special New York Commercial (rep.)

Mayor Wickham, with a delegation of politicians from Tammany Hall, is expected here to favor Kerr .-Special Washington correspondence New York Com-

As things now look Mr. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, will be beaten out of his boots for Speaker .- New York Commercial, editorial (rep.)

The Southern politicians don't mean to carry the superfluous weight of dead issues in the canvass of 1876, "If they know themselves," Sam Randall is the man for their money, tariff or no tariff. - New York Commercial, editorial (rep.) "Randall Saved the Country."-In a certain

certain Southern member of Congress said the other day, "Randall saved the country;" and that ember of Congress was not a Randall man. If Randall saved the country let the country save Randall, in his election to the Speakership. - Richmond Whig (dem.) Among Speakership notes are the following:-This afternoon a group of Kerr men were quite vociferously proclaiming the flattering prospects of their candidate at one of the botels. While the excitement was at its height John Morrissey stepped up, and, hauling out a handful of bills, approached one of the parties, offering to bet any amount that Randall would be elected on the

first ballot. -- Washington correspondence Philadelphia Press (rep.) We look upon the election of the Speaker of the House of Representatives as the starting step in the Presidential campaign. The highest and holiest hopes of the South are involved in this contest that is com mencing now. Randall is the man for as .- Richmond

Randall leads off again in the race for Speakership .-Philadelphia Press (rep.) He (Randall) is honest, he is frank, he is free and outspoken, he has no concealments; he stood by the

Whig (dem.)

South last winter when the very life of the government hung upon his sagacity as a parliamentary leader.and Whig (dem.) Sectionalism against nationalism is still standing in the politics of this country. The Presidential election is to be fought upon that issue. The South is united. and all we want is a leader in the North. Sam Randall is the man. His services last winter proved him to be the man for the emergency. He is brave. He is just He is generous. He is a Northern man with national

instincts. - Richmond Whig (dem.) THE WHISKEY DEFRAUDERS.

JOHN W. BINGHAM PLEADS GUILTY OF THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM-THE FORFEITURE OF

HIS BOND SET ASIDE-STATE'S EVIDENCE. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 2, 1875. John W. Bingham was brought before the United States District Court here in custody of a marshal of Missouri. He moved, through his counsel, that the forfeiture of his bond be set aside. To this the Court agreed. After disposing of this matter the defendant withdrew his plea of not guilty to the five separate in dictments pending against him for violation of the revedictments pending against him for violation of the reve-nue laws, and entered a plea of guilty. This move was nutrely unexpected, as the defendant has protested his innocence of the charges preferred against him. Those who are in a position to know, however, state that the evidence against him is so strong that any defence would be fruitless.

Mr. Bingham has been released on his own recogni-zance to await the sentence of the Court, which, in all probability, will not be entered before the last of next week.

zance to await the sentence of the Court, which, in all probability, will not be entered before the last of next week.

On Thursday next the cases of those parties under indictment who have expressed their intention of standing trial, will have a hearing, in the event they do not put in a plea of guilty in the meantime.

The condition of Mr. Gordon Bingham, who is lying ill at Patoka, is reported to be very critical, which necessarily delays the disposition of his case. The supposition is that he will pursue the same course as that of his brother, as above stated.

Since his release Mr. Bingham has gone before the United States Grand Jury, now in session, and, it is believed, will unbosom himself of matters in his knowledge that will cause other hearts to bleed, and that in localities not heretofore suspected of any irregularity. The result of his disclosures will be anxiously awaited, and some startling revelations may be expected.

Hiram B. Snyder, another of the parties indicted by the Grand Jury, has entered a plea of guilty.

GENERAL BABCOCK INTERVIEWS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

General Babcock had a lengthy interview to day with Attorney General Pierrepont, with reference to the as-sociation of his (General Babcock's) name with the pending trials in St. Louis. His object is to endeavor to have an opportunity given him to be heard before the Grand Jury, or in some way to confront the charges that have been made against him, and he therefore ap-pealed to Judge Perrepont, as the representative of the prosecution in these cases, to consummate such a pian. The Attorney General has referred the subject of General Babecck's request, by telegraph, to the United States District Attorney at St. Louis.

THE MILWAUKEE TRIALS-MATT CARPENTER RESENTS IMPLICATION WITH THE FRAUDS-LIBEL SUITS AGAINST JOURNALS. MILWAUGER, Wis., Dec. 2, 1875.

In the case of Taft and Wetner to-day several wit-nesses testified to the good character of Taft, and the defence rested. Mr. McKinney addressed the jury for the prosecution and Judge Hubbell for the defence Ex-Senator Carpenter announces, over his signature, that he will bring suits for libel against the Chicago Tribune and the Chicago Journal. The alleged libels pribms and the Chicago Journal. The alleged libels were charges to the effect that Mr. Carpenter was a party to the operations of the Whiskey Ring.

Louis Rindskoff was taken before Supervisor Hedrick to-day and asked whether he had paid money to any revenue officer to influence his action, and especially whether he had paid any money to S. J. Conklin, ex-Revenue Agent. Rindskoff refused to answer, and was thereupon committed to tail. NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

ASSIGNED TO COMMAND OF THE FORCES ON THE BIO GRANDE. WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875.

Orders have been issued from the Navy Department assigning Commander George C Remoy to the com-mand of the naval forces on the Rio Grande, which consist of one steamer, the Rio Bravo, and several steam launches.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. J. Thomson is de-tached from duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing and ordered to the Koarmarge, Asiatic station; Passed Assistant Paymaster S. Rand, Jr., is detached from the Kearmarge, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report his arrival.

LIBERIA.

A WAR VESSEL TO BE SENT TO THE PROTEC-TION OF THE SETTLERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 1875. The United States steamship Alaska, Captain Alexander A. Semmes, will probably be ordered to the coast of Liberia for the protection of the settlers and to encourage them in their warlike operations against the natives. The Alaska is now attached to the European squadron and carries twelve guns.

RACES POSTPONED.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2, 1875. The fall meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club has peen postponed to December 7, 9, 11 and 13.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Archbishop James F. Wood and Rev. A. J. McConemy, of Philadelphia, yesterday arrived at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Congressmen Chester W. Chapin and Nathaniel P. Banks and ex-Governor Alexander H. Bullock, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Mr. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State of New Jersey, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. Pay Inspector Augustus H. Gilman, United States Navy, a quartered at the Grand Hotel. Captain John Mire nouse, of the steamship City of Montreal, is stopping as the New York Hotel. Mr. Isaac Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Conman George M. Landers, of Connecticut, has ar. rived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on his way to Wash ington. Mr. Gustavus V. Fox, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy is solourning at the Everatt House Mr. Dewitt C. Ellis, Superintendent of the New York Bank Department, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. A B. Mullett, of Washington, is among the late arrivals a the Aster House. Professor T. R. Lounsbury, of Vale College, is residing temporarily at the Sturtevan

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A.—COMMON SENSE VS. PREJUDICE.

v.R. V. Purses, M. D., of the World's Dispensary, Buffalo,

N. V., author of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," &c. &c.

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by address within the United States and Canada.

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